

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freest ADVICES,

FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE

LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE.—Supt. in Tib. 8. 28.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

LANEVILLE, February 8, 1773.

THE Sheriffs who have been so long in Arrear to his Majesty's Revenue of Quittrents are once more called upon, in this publick Manner, to settle their Accounts with the Auditor, and pay their respective Balances into the Receiver's Office by the 25th of April next. My Instructions on this Head are positive and peremptory, and I shall be obliged, in Consequence of them, strictly to enforce the Law against every Sheriff who fails in his Duty, and neglects to make due Payment.

(6) RICHARD CORBIN, D. R. G.

Extract from the MEDICAL TRANSACTIONS published by the College of Physicians in London, 1772.

The Case of THOMAS WOOD, a Miller, of Billericay, in Essex.

THOMAS Wood is now fifty three Years old. His Parents were intemperate, and he was rheumatick before he was thirteen; a favourable Small-pox then rendered him healthy, and he had no Complaints till he was forty three. He had long indulged himself to Excess in eating voraciously of fat Meat three Times a Day, with large Quantities of Butter and Cheese. He also drank strong Ale for his common Drink. When he was about forty, he began to grow very fat; but his Appetite was still good, and his Sleep unbroken. Soon after he entered into his forty fourth Year he began first to be disturbed in his Sleep, and to complain of the Heartburn, frequent Sickness at his Stomach, Pains in his Bowels, Headach, and Vertigo; he was sometimes colicive, sometimes in the other Extreme; had constant Thirst, great Depression of Spirits, violent Rheumatism, and frequent Attacks of the Gout; he had also two epileptick Fits; but what most alarmed him was a Sense of Suffocation, which often came upon him, particularly after his Meals. Under such a Complication of Diseases he continued till he was forty five, when the Life of Cornaro was put into his Hand. Being convinced by this Book that Intemperance was the Cause of all his Complaints, he began by using Animal Food sparingly, and taking only one Pint of his Ale a Day. Under this Regimen he grew better, and at the End of two Months he became more sparing in his Animal Food, and took but Half a Pint of his Ale in a Day. In this Course he continued above six Months, when he left off the Use of Malt Liquor entirely, drinking nothing but Water, and eating only light Meals. Some of his Complaints, however, still remained; he was tormented with the Rheumatism, and had now and then a slight Fit of the Gout. At the End of about five Months more he began the Use of the cold Bath, and used it twice a Week for three Years. About the same Time he also began to ring the Dumb Bell, which he still continues.

From the Beginning of June 1765, to the 25th of the following October, Water was his only Drink; and, from that Time, he drank no more till the 9th of May 1766, about seven Months; he then drank two Glasses and a Half of Water, since which Time he has drank no more of any Liquor, except what he has taken in the Form of Medicine. Since the 30th of June 1767 he has abstained from Cheese, having renounced Butter somewhat sooner. The 31st of the July following was the last Day which he tasted Flesh, and his Diet ever since has been principally Pudding made of Sea Biscuit. He takes but little Sleep, generally going to Bed about eight, and rising before two. His Health is established, his Spirits lively, and his Sleep sound. His muscular Strength is also so much improved that he can carry a Quarter of a Tun Weight, which he could not do when he was thirty Years of Age. His Voice, which was lost for several Years, is now clear and strong; his Flesh is firm, his Colour fresh, and though he is supposed to have lost between ten and eleven Stone, the Integuments of his Belly are not loose and pendulous, but contracted nearly in Proportion to the Diminution of his Back. He has a Tranquillity of Mind which he never enjoyed before, and his plain Diet is now become as agreeable to him as his fat Meat and strong Ale; so that he pays no Tax for the Health and Happiness he enjoys.

To the Question, "What first induced him to abstain from all Drink," he answered, that his Servant having one Day forgot to bring him his Water at Dinner, he drank none, and, having observed that he was less oppressed by that Meal than common, he determined to try whether a total Abstinence from all Liquors would not improve his Regimen. He added, that he was encouraged to this Experiment by an Observation that he had made in feeding Hogs; he never suffers these Animals to drink, and his Pork is highly valued for the Whiteness and Firmness of its Flesh. He uses much Exercise, particularly riding; but no Degree or Continuance of Labour produces sensible Perspiration. His Pulse seldom beats forty seven Times in a Minute; he makes every Day about a Pint and a Half of Urine, and has seldom more than one Stool in two Days. He never catches Cold, though he is thinly clad, and exposes himself to all Weathers.

The Pudding which is now, and has many Years been, his only Food, is made of one Pound of the Flower of which the best Kind of Sea Biscuit is made, boiled with a Pint and a Half of skimmed Milk.

LONDON, October 21.

MONDAY, about twenty five Minutes after two o'Clock, was launched from a Slip at Chatham Dock, in the Medway, the Prince George, a ninety Gun Ship, supposed to be as complete a Vessel as ever was built in this Kingdom, and went out of the Slip with as much Credit to the Builder, attended by the Huzzas of many Thousand Spectators, with a vast Number of People on Board, and several Pieces of Musick in the Galleries. As soon as she came into the Water she was saluted with several Pieces of Cannon from the Ships in the River, which was returned by the Military in the Barracks; and the Firing continued for near an Hour. There were two large Stands erected for the Ladies, and principal Spectators; that intended for the Royal Family was lined with Green, but none of them were present, and the Company in it were the French Ambassador and Attendants, Commissioner Proby, several Captains of the Navy, and many principal Gentlemen of the County; the other, from the Number of Ladies who were in it, made a most brilliant Appearance, and every Feature expressed sensibly the most agreeable Surprise when this wonderful Piece of Art, this amazing Structure, glided from before them in the Medway! The Master Builder, who had been indisposed, was brought to the Water Side in a Chair, and, when the Supports of the Stern were hewn down, gave the Signal for removing the Dogbars, which made a Report like the distant Sound of Cannon, and, in less than Half a Minute, the Prince George floated in about seventeen Feet of Water in the River Medway.

The Colours were hoisted on Board every Vessel in the River and Shore; in the Prince George were the Jack in her Head, next to that were the Anchor and Hope, in the Centre the Standard of England, in the Mizzen the Union, and the Ensign on the Stern. The Ornaments on her Head are a Prince George in a Shell, supported by two Sea Nymphs treading on a Dolphin, with various other Devices on the Forecastle, which bespeak the different Artists equally Masters of their Profession. She is built with three Decks only; the Length of her Gun Deck is one Hundred and sixty seven Feet; her Breadth forty nine Feet; her extreme Length, from Head to Stern, about two Hundred Feet; and her Height, from the Forecastle to the Keel, about fifty six Feet. She is every Way completely finished and ornamented, and has been on the Stocks about six Years; her Complement is nine Hundred Men; and all true Britons must join in wishing her Success. Her best Bower Anchor is eighteen Hundred Weight, and the Girth of her Cable twenty three Inches. Such is this wonderful Piece of Architecture, of which all human Description fails, and is one of those few human Exertions of Skill which we cannot sufficiently admire, especially when we consider its ultimate Tendency is solely our Defence.

BOSTON, January 11.

From the PROVIDENCE Gazette, January 9, 1773.
AT a Meeting of the General Assembly of the English Colony of Rhode Island, and Providence Plantations, at Greenwich, on the 25th of October 1769, it was voted and resolved, "That all Trials of Treason, Misprision of Treason, or of any Felony or

Crime whatsoever, committed and done in this Colony, by any Person or Persons residing therein, ought of Right to be held and conducted in and before his Majesty's Courts held within said Colony, according to the fixed and known Course of Proceeding; and that the seizing any Person or Persons therein residing in this Colony, suspected of any Crime whatsoever, committed therein, and sending such Person or Persons to Places beyond the Sea to be tried, is highly derogatory of the Rights of British Subjects, as thereby the inestimable Privilege of being tried by a Jury from the Vicinage, as well as the Liberty of summoning and producing Witnesses on such Trial, will be taken away from the Party accused."

When the above Resolve passed the House of Assembly, it was a Time of Coolness and much Deliberation, and none had the most distant Thought that this Colony would be the first attacked in so tender a Part. Perhaps it may be rather unfortunate for American Liberty that the small Colony of Rhode Island should be singled out, by ministerial Mandates, to take the first Dose of this celebrated Antidote against Treason; but we can assure our Brethren of the other Colonies that we will in no Instance give up the least Tittle of our just and dear bought Rights to any Power on Earth.

I shall give a short History of the Behaviour of the Gaspee Schooner from her first Arrival in this Colony till her Destruction on the 10th of June last, as introductory to the present alarming Measures.

About the Middle of March last an armed Schooner appeared in our Bay, that boarded, searched, and maltreated every Vessel she came up with, not showing any Commission or Authority for so doing. This Matter was represented to his Honour the Governor of the Colony, who sent his High Sheriff of the County of Newport on Board the Schooner, to see who and what she was. Lieutenant Duddington, who commanded her, did not think proper to wait on the Governor with his Papers, as he required, and as it was his indispensable Duty to have done; but sent the Master of the Schooner, with Papers from the Commissioners of the Customs at Boston, empowering him to make Seizures of any Vessels that should be found smuggling, &c. Several Messages passed between the Governor and Lieutenant Duddington, in which the Impropriety of Mr. Duddington's Conduct was pointed out, and he was even told, by one of his Friends, what must be the Consequence of such Behaviour; but he blustered much, and swore the whole Colony could not get on Board his Vessel.

Admiral Montague was acquainted with the Dispute, which he soon took a very improper Part in, and treated the Governor with great Indignity. After Mr. Duddington had yoked the Admiral in his Cause, his Behaviour became more haughty, insolent, and intolerant, personally ill treating every Master and Merchant of the Vessels he boarded, stealing Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, &c. from the Farmers round the Bay, and cutting down their Fruit and other Trees for Fire Wood; in a Word, his Behaviour was so piratical and provoking that Englishmen could not patiently bear it. This gave Rise to the unhappy Scheme of destroying the Gaspee, which, though it has been represented by the King's Officers as an Affair preconcerted by the Inhabitants round the Narraganset Bay, and that almost the whole Town of Providence was concerned in it, I say this Action was done by about forty People, in five or six Long boats, as the Gaspee's People declared on Oath the Day after she was destroyed. The Enterprize was hastily concluded on, and very secretly executed, so that the Authority of the Town of Providence had not the least Knowledge of it. The most effectual Steps were immediately taken by the Authority in the Colony to discover the Perpetrators of this riotous Affair. A Proclamation was issued, offering a large Reward to any that would give Information, so that the Offenders might be brought to Justice; but no Witness of Validity appearing, the brave Captain Linze kidnapped a Mulatto, and by Promises and Threats made the Villains swear to a Number of Falsehoods, whereby he has impeached some of the best Characters in the Colony; and because the civil Authority did not think the Evidence sufficient to apprehend them for Trial, the Admiral and other Officers, in their great Wrath against the Colony, have so represented this Matter to the Ministry that his Majesty has been pleased to appoint special Commis-

Senators for extending and sending to England as many of the Offenders as can be apprehended.

I trust when the Commissioners come to have a true Account of the Exertions of the Authority of the Colony, and that they now stand ready to give every one accused, on sufficient Evidence, lawful Trials, they will give his Majesty a favourable Account. On the other Hand, when they see the gross Misrepresentations that have been made, and all from a lying Servant, that has not spoke a Word of Truth, it is expected the Commissioners will do Justice to the Characters of those Gentlemen that have been unjustly accused.

It must afford the greatest Pleasure to the Friends of Liberty, and the Constitution, to perceive the Country so thoroughly awakened to a Sense of their Danger; that almost every Town have or are about calling Meetings to express their Sentiments at this alarming Crisis; that Union and good Sense, Patriotism and Spirit, already manifested in all Parts of this Province, must, under Providence, work out our political Salvation, in Spite of all the Efforts of our Enemies to prevent it.

One of the Rhode Island Commissioners writes to his Brother, in this Town, that they are received there with great Respect, and that they are like to make that Place their Winter Quarters. Others write that their Motions are carefully watched, and that it is not probable they will be suffered to execute a Commission so inconsistent with their own and Magna Charta. Their Assembly sits this Day, and it is hoped they will not be induced by complaisant, or rather artful Behaviour, to make any Concession or Submission whereby a Precedent shall be introduced and established which may be fatal to the Freedom of their own Constitution and the Liberties of America.

Wednesday last the Great and General Court by Assembly of this Province met here, when his Excellency the Governor was pleased to make the following Speech to both Houses:

Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, I HAVE nothing in special Command from his Majesty to lay before you, at this Time, but his general Instructions, to recommend to you, at all Times, such Measures as may tend to promote that Peace and Order upon which your own Happiness and Prosperity, as well as his Majesty's Service, very much depend. That the Government is at present in a disturbed and disordered State is a Truth too evident to be denied. The Cause of this Disorder appears to me equally evident. I wish I was able to make it appear so to you, for then I may not doubt that you will agree with me in the proper Measures for the Removal of it. I have pleaded myself, for several Years past, with Hopes that the Cause would cease of itself, and the Effect with it; but I am disappointed, and I may not any longer, consistent with my Duty to the King and my regard to the Interest of the Province, delay communicating my Sentiments to you upon a Matter of so great Importance. I shall be explicit, and treat the Subject without Reserve. I hope you will receive with Candour what I say, and I will say with Candour likewise, to receive and consider what you may offer in Answer.

When our Ancestors first took Possession of this Plantation, or Colony, under a Grant and Charter from the Crown of England, it was their Intent, and it was the Sense of the Kingdom, that they were to remain subject to the Supreme Authority of Parliament. This appears from the Charter itself, and from other irrefragable Evidence. This Supreme Authority has from Time to Time been exercised by Parliament, and submitted to by the Colony, and both been, in the most express Terms, acknowledged by the Legislature; and except about the Time of the American and Continental Wars in England which preceded the Restoration of King Charles II. I have not discovered that has been called in Question, even by private or particular Persons, until within seven or eight Years last past. Our Provincial, or local Laws, have, in numerous Instances, been submitted to Acts of Parliament made to regulate the Plantations in general and this Colony in particular; and in our executive Courts, both Justice and Equity have, to all Intents and Purposes, considered such Acts as Part of our Rule of Law. Such a Constitution in a Plantation is not inconsistent with the Principles of the most celebrated Writers upon the Law of Nations, that "when a Nation takes Possession of a distant Colony, and settles a Colony there, that Colony, though separated from the principal Establishment, or Mother Country, is naturally deemed a Part of the State, equally with its ancient Possessions."

To insist, however, of the right of Liberty breathe through all Parts of the British Constitution, that although, from the Nature of Government, there must be one supreme Authority over the Whole, yet the Constitution will admit of subordinate Powers with legislative and executive Authority, greater or less according to local and other Circumstances. Thus we see a Variety of Corporations formed within the Kingdom with Powers to make and execute such bye Laws as are for their immediate Use and Benefit; the Members of such Corporations still remaining subject to the general Laws of the Kingdom. We see also Governments established in the Plantations, which, from their separate and remote Situation, require more general and extensive Powers of Legislation within themselves than those formed within the Kingdom, but which nevertheless to all such Laws of the Kingdom as immediately concern them, are designed to extend to them; and accordingly we see this Province here, from the first Settlement of it, been left to the Exercise of our legislative and executive Powers, Parliament occasionally (though merely) intervening, as in its Wisdom has been judged necessary.

Under this Constitution, for more than one Hundred Years, the Laws both of the supreme and subordinate Authority were, in general, duly executed. Order and Peace have been maintained, and the People of this Province have experienced as largely the Advantages of Government as perhaps any People upon the Globe; and they have, from Time to Time, in the most publick Manner, expressed their Sense of it, and once in every Year have offered up their united Thanksgivings to God for the Enjoyment of these Privileges, and as often their united Prayers for the Continuance of them.

At length the Constitution has been called in Question, and the Authority of the Parliament of Great Britain to make and establish Laws for the Inhabitants of this Province has been by many denied. What was at first whispered with Caution was soon after openly asserted in Print, and of late a Number of Inhabitants in several of the principal Towns in the Province have assembled together in their respective Towns, and, having assumed the Name of legal Town Meetings, have passed Resolves which they have ordered to be placed upon their Town Records, and bound to be printed and published in Pamphlets and in Newspapers. I am sorry that it is thus become impossible to conceal what I could with great Pleasure have made publick. I will not particularly state their Resolves or Votes, and shall only observe to you, in general, that some of them deny the Supreme Authority of Parliament, and so are repugnant to the Principles of the Constitution; and that others speak of this Supreme Authority, of which the King is a constituent Part, and to every Act of which his Assent is necessary, in such Terms as have a direct Tendency to alienate the Affections of the People from their Sovereign, who has ever been most tender of their Rights, and whose Person, Crown, and Dignity, we are under every possible Obligation to defend as it support. In consequence of these Resolves, Committees of Correspondence are formed, in several of these Towns, to maintain the Principles upon which they are founded.

I know of no Arguments, founded in Reason, which will be sufficient to support these Principles, or to justify the Measures to be taken in consequence of them. It has been urged that the sole Power of making Laws is granted by Charter to a Legislature established in the Province, consisting of the King by his Representatives the Governor, the Council, and the House of Representatives; that by this Charter there are Powers granted or assumed to the Inhabitants of the Province all the Liberties and Immunities of free and natural Subjects, to all Intents, Con-

structions, and Purposes, whatsoever, as if they had been born within the Realm of England; that it is Part of the Liberties of English Subjects, which has its Foundation in Nature, to be governed by Laws made by their Consent in Person or by their Representatives; that the Subjects in this Province are not, and cannot be, represented in the Parliament of Great Britain, and consequently the Acts of that Parliament cannot be binding upon them.

I do not find, Gentlemen, in the Charter, such an Expression as *sole Power*, or any Words which import it. The General Court has, by Charter, full Power to make such Laws as are not repugnant to the Laws of England. A favourable Construction has been put upon this Clause when it has been allowed to intend such Laws of England only as are expressly declared to respect us. Surely then this is by Charter a Reserve of Power and Authority to Parliament to bind us by such Laws at least as are made expressly to refer to us, and consequently is a Limitation of the Power given to the General Court; nor can it be contended that by the Liberties of free and natural Subjects it is to be understood an Exemption from Acts of Parliament because not represented there, seeing it is provided, by the same Charter, that such Acts shall be in Force. And if they that make the Objection to such Acts will read the Charter with Attention, they must be convinced that this Grant of Liberties and Immunities is nothing more than a Declaration and Assurance on the Part of the Crown that the Place to which their Predecessors were about to remove was, and would be, considered as Part of the Dominions of the Crown of England; and therefore that the Subjects of the Crown to removing, and those born there, or in their Passage thither, or in their Passage from thence, would not become Aliens, but would, throughout all Parts of the English Dominions, wherever they might happen to be, as well as within the Colony, retain the Liberties and Immunities of free and natural Subjects, their Removal from or not being born within the Realm notwithstanding. If the Plantations be Part of the Dominions of the Crown, this Clause in the Charter does not confer or reserve any Liberties but what would have been enjoyed without it, and what the Inhabitants of every other Colony do enjoy where they are without a Charter. If the Plantations are not the Dominions of the Crown, will not all that are born here be considered as born out of the Liegeance of the King of England. And whenever they go into any Part of the Dominions, will they not be deemed Aliens to all Intents and Purposes, this Grant in the Charter notwithstanding?

They who claim Exemption from Acts of Parliament, by Virtue of their Rights as Englishmen, should consider that it is impossible the Rights of English Subjects should be the same, in every Respect, in all Parts of the Dominions. It is one of their Rights, as English Subjects, to be governed by Laws made by Persons in whose Elections they have, from Time to Time, a Voice. They remove from the Kingdom, where perhaps they were in the full Exercise of this Right, to the Plantations, where it cannot be exercised, or where the Exercise of it would be of no Benefit to them. Does it follow that the Government, by their Removal from one Part of the Dominions to another, loses its Authority over that Part to which they remove, and that they are freed from the Subjection they were under before? Or do they expect that Government should relinquish its Authority because they cannot enjoy this particular Right? Will it not rather be said that by this their voluntary Removal they have relinquished, for a Time at least, one of the Rights of an English Subject, which they might, if they pleased, have continued to enjoy, and may again enjoy whenever they will return to the Place where it can be exercised?

They who claim Exemption as Part of their Rights by Nature should consider that every Restriction which Men are laid under by a State of Government is a Privation of Part of their natural Rights; and of all the different Forms of Government which exist there can be no two of them in which the Departure from natural Rights is exactly the same. Even in Case of Representation by Election, do they not give up Part of their natural Rights when they consent to be represented by such Person as shall be chosen by the Majority of the Electors, although their own Voices may be for some other Person? And is it not contrary to their natural Rights to be obliged to submit to a Representative for seven Years, or even one Year, after they are dissatisfied with his Conduct, although they gave their Voices for him when he was elected? This must therefore be considered as an Objection against a State of Government, rather than against any particular Form.

If what I have said shall not be sufficient to satisfy such as object to the Supreme Authority of Parliament over the Plantations, there may something farther be added to induce them to an Acknowledgment of it, which I think will well deserve their Consideration. I know of no Line that can be drawn between the supreme Authority of Parliament and the total Independence of the Colonies. It is impossible there should be two independent Legislatures in one and the same State; for although there may be but one Head, the King, yet the two legislative Bodies will make two Governments, as distinct as the Kingdoms of England and Scotland before the Union. If we might be suffered to be altogether independent of Great Britain, could we have any Claim to the Protection of that Government of which we are no longer a Part? Without this Protection, should we not become the Prey of one or the other Powers of Europe, such as should first seize upon us? Is there any Thing which we have more Reason to dread than Independence? I hope it will never be our Misfortune to know, by Experience, the Difference between the Liberties of an English Colonist and those of the Spanish, French, or Dutch.

If then the Supremacy of Parliament over the whole British Dominions shall no longer be denied, it will follow that the mere Exercise of its Authority can be no Matter of Grievance. If it has been, or shall be exercised, in such Way and Manner as shall appear to be grievous, still this cannot be sufficient Grounds for immediately denying or renouncing the Authority, or refusing to submit to it. The Acts and Doings of Authority, in the most perfect Form of Government, will not always be thought just and equitable by all the Parts of which it consists; but it is the greatest Absurdity to admit the several Parts to be at Liberty to obey or disobey according as the Acts of such Authority may be approved or disapproved of by them, for this necessarily works a Dissolution of the Government. The Manner then of obtaining Redress must be by Representations and Endeavours, in such Ways and Forms as the established Rules of the Constitution prescribe or allow in Order to make any Matters alleged to be Grievances appear to be really such; but I conceive it is rather the mere Exercise of this Authority which is complained of as a Grievance than any heavy Burthens which have been brought upon the People by Means of it.

As Contentment and Order were the happy Effects of a Constitution strengthened by universal Assent and Approbation, so Discontent and Disorder are now the deplorable Effects of a Constitution enfeebled by Contest and Opposition. Besides Divisions and Antinomies which disturb the Peace of Towns and Families, the Law in some important Cases cannot have its Course: Offenders ordered by Advice of his Majesty's Council to be prosecuted escape with Impunity, and are supported and encouraged to go on offending; the Authority of Government is brought into Contempt, and there are but small Remains of that Subordination which was once very conspicuous in this Colony, and which is essential to a well regulated State.

When the Bands of Government are thus weakened, it certainly becomes those with whom the Powers of Government are intrusted to omit nothing which may tend to strengthen them.

I have disclosed my Sentiments to you without Reserve. Let me entreat you to consider them calmly, and not to be too sudden in your Determination. If my Principles of Government are right, let us adhere to them. With the same Principles our Ancestors were easy and happy for a long Course of Years together, and I know of no Reason to doubt of your being equally easy and happy. The People, influenced by you, will forsake their unconstitutional Principles, and desist from their Irregularities, which are the Consequence of them; they will be convinced that every Thing which is valuable to them depends upon their Connexion with their Parent State; that this Connexion cannot be continued in any other Way than such as will also continue their Dependence upon the supreme Authority of the British Dominions; and that, notwithstanding this Dependence, they will enjoy as great a Proportion of those Rights to which they have a Claim by Nature, or as Englishmen, as can be enjoyed by a Plantation or Colony.

If I am wrong in my Principles of Government, or in the Inferences which I have drawn from them, I wish to be convinced of my Error, Independence I may not allow myself to think that you can possibly have in Contemplation. If you can conceive of any other constitutional Dependence than what I have mentioned, if you are of Opinion that upon any other Principles our Connexion with the State from which we sprang can be continued, communicate your Sentiments to me with the same Freedom and Unreservedness as I have communicated mine to you.

I have no Desire, Gentlemen, by any Thing I have said, to preclude you from seeking Relief in a constitutional Way, in any Cases in which you have heretofore or may hereafter suppose that you are aggrieved; and although I should not concur with you in Sentiment, I will, notwithstanding, do nothing to lessen the Weight which your Representations may deserve. I have laid before you what I think are the Principles of your Constitution. If you do not agree with me, I wish to know your Objections. They may be convincing to me, or I may be able to satisfy

you of the Insufficiency of them. In either Case, I hope we shall put an End to those Irregularities, which ever will be the Portion of a Government where the supreme Authority is controverted, and introduce that Tranquillity which seems to have taken Place in most of the Colonies upon the Continent.

The ordinary Business of the Session I will not now particularly point out to you. To the making of any new Laws which may be necessary for the more equal and effectual Distribution of Justice, or for giving farther Encouragement to our Merchandise, Fishery, and Agriculture (which, through the divine Favour, are already in a very flourishing State) or for promoting any Measures which may conduce to the general Good of the Province, I will readily give my Assent or Concurrence.

T. HUTCHINSON.
January 18. Monday last the Honourable Admiral Montague set out by Land from hence for Rhode Island, and on Wednesday he arrived there, when the Blue Flag was hoisted on Board the Mercury, under the Discharge of the Cannon of that and the other Ships of War lying there. No Salute was paid by the Colony Fort; at which Neglect the Admiral signified his Dislike to the Governor, who returned him a suitable Answer.

A Mulatto Fellow, and a Person from Smithfield, who pretend to give Evidence concerning the *Galpee Schooner*, we hear, are confined in Irons on Board one of the King's Ships at Newport.

NEWPORT, January 11.
LAST Tuesday, between eleven and twelve o'Clock in the Forenoon, Captain Keeler, of his Majesty's Ship Mercury, accompanied by a Number of Officers belonging to the Navy, proceeded to the Courthouse in this Town, in two Ranks, carrying with them his Majesty's Commission, appointing the Honourable Joseph Wanton, the Honourable Daniel Horwintan, the Honourable Frederick Smyth, the Honourable Peter Oliver, and the Honourable Robert Auchmuty, Commissioners to inquire into, and report unto his Majesty a full Account of, all the Circumstances relative to the attacking, plundering, and burning his Majesty's Schooner the *Galpee*, and to assembling, arming, training, and leading on the Persons concerned therein, and to the concerting and preparing the said Attack, and of all other Insults, or Obstructions, which have been given to Lieutenant Duddingston, and to his Majesty's Service in general in the Colony of Rhode Island, &c. And being in the Council Chamber, waited until the Arrival of the Commissioners, when the Commission was publicly declared, and proclaimed, in the Presence of a great Number of Persons; after which James Brenton and James Clarke, Esquires, were appointed Secretaries; and the Court has sat every Day since, for the Despatch of Business.

WILLIAMSBURG, February 18.
ON Sunday last the House of Mr. Freeman Walker, in Charles City by some Accident took Fire, and was burnt to the Ground.

[Deaths.] Mrs. MARY READE, of York County, aged fifty nine, and Resid. of Mr. Samuel Reade, deceased.

Captain WILLIAM PRENTIS, of this City, in his thirty third Year; a young Gentleman who had many good Qualities, and was beloved by all his Acquaintances.

On the DEATH of SEVERN EYRE, Esquire.

Τῶνδε ἀρμάρτιος γὰρ οἷα
Βίωτος τρεῖς κηρύσσῃς
Ὀλὴν δὲ κληρονομήσῃς
Κατὰ δὲ τὴν δόξαν.

The fourth Ode of Anacreon.

WHO knew thee, EVAN! but when thy Death they hear
Shall give a Sigh, shall drop a friendly Tear!
The Bosome of the Good not only leave,
"But Foes to Goodness wonder why they grieve."

By each the sympathick Tear is shed:
Sorrow is sacred to the virtuous Dead.

When Fame, reluctant, did the News impart,
That dire Disfate was baffling human Art,

For that thy Country throbb'd the frequent Sigh,
For that thy Country rais'd th' imploring Eye:

"O Heaven! O gracious Heaven! bid Death withhold!
"Bid him relieve the Wretched and the Old!"

"On Ills, unimadicate Ills, attend!
"But bid him spare of human Race the Friend!"

"O let us see his Life, as it shall roll,
"Delicate all the Virtues of his Soul!"

Myriads Heaven! in vain we Prayers oppose!
Inexorable Death his Warrant shows!

See Knowledge droop! see Patriot Passions fade!
See Virtue, smiling, kiss the meagre Shade!

Of vain Parade, the Mockery of Woe!
Our general Sorrow ails no idle Show.

From each we meet, some tender Tie is torn;
The Husband, Parent, Neighbor, Friend, they mourn!

But chief see Liberty her Lofs deplore!
Her Brutus hór her Hamdan lov'd her more.

Careless of Health and Ease, for her he sought
What Grecian or what Roman Sages thought.

For her th' historic Page with Care he turn'd,
At every Tyrant has his bosom burn'd!

For her he mark'd Ambition's various Claims,
From Nimrod down to Grenville's loud Name.

Dear EVAN! lamented Shade! while Life shall last,
As long as Memory retains the past!

Thy Friend, thy —, shall thy Virtues prize,
Nor lose thy lov'd Idea till he dies.

Advertisement.

RICHMOND Town, February 8, 1775.

THERE is now in the publick Warehouse

at Richmond Town the following GOODS, which have been

there since the great Fire: Two CASKS of NAILS marked J.W. both

Number 1, one Ditto without Mark or Number, two CASKS of GUN-

POWDER marked D.D.W. on one Head, and P.A. on the other, about

nine Dozen of HAIR MEAL SIFTERS of different Marks, namely,

1. MA in a Piece, within a Diamond, and P.B. within a Diamond.

The Owner may have them of me on paying the Expence of this Adver-

tisement, and the customary Storage.

(1) DANIEL HARWOOD.

BARTHOLOMEW LE PETIT,

NORFOLK,

TAKES this Opportunity (not being well acquainted in this Town)

to inform both LADIES and GENTLEMEN who are willing to be

instructed in the FRENCH TONGUE that he teaches it in its greatest

Purity and Elegance of Pronunciation, having made that Language his

favourite Study for several Years, and taught it since at home, and doubts

not but he shall give Satisfaction to any who will do him the Honour

to become his Scholars. He likewise teaches WRITING and ARITHME-

TICK in its different Branches. For farther Information, please to ap-

ply to, or leave a Line with, Mr. James Walker, and it shall be punctu-

ally answered.

N.B. He proposes, should he meet with Encouragement, to have an

Evening School for such Gentlemen whose Business may prevent them

from receiving Instructions in the Day.

ON Wednesday the 24th Instant (February)

if fair, otherwise next fair Day, will be sold, by a Decree of

Gloucester Court, at the Courthouse of the said County, twenty five likely

NEGROES; for which six Months Credit will be allowed the Purchasers,

on giving Bond and good Security.—At the same Time and Place will

be sold twenty other likely NEGROES, for ready Money or short Credit.

(1) BENJAMIN SHACKELFORD, Sub Sheriff.

To be LET on CHARTER,

THE Brig JOHN, Ralph Elliott Master, Burthen

about two Hundred and fifty Hogsheads of To-

bacco. For Terms apply to me, in Norfolk.

(1f) JOHN GREENWOOD.

Mount Pleasant, Matamoras, February 10, 1773.

THE Copartnership of Miller and Heslop being dissolved, all Persons indebted are requested to make immediate Payment. Those that cannot, and expect any Indulgence, are desired to give their Notes or Bonds, that no Disputes may hereafter arise. Suits will be commenced against such as fail, without Respect of Persons. The Debt due to the Copartnership are now entirely the Property of the Subscriber, who has empowered Mr. David Blair of Fredericksburg to collect them. As I intend for Great Britain immediately after the April General Court, all Persons indebted to me, on my own private Account, are desired to make speedy Payment, to prevent Trouble; and those who have any Demands against me, or Miller and Heslop, are desired to make them known immediately, that they may be settled.

JOHN MILLER.

WILLIAMSBURG, February 18, 1773.

ALL Persons who have any Demands against the Estate of James Nicholson, deceased, are desired to apply for Payment, and those indebted thereto to be speedy in settling with

ROBERT NICOLSON, Executor.

WHO HAS FOR SALE A QUANTITY OF GARDEN SEEDS.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

SUNDRY likely young breeding NEGRO WOMEN and CHILDREN. Also a Tract of LAND in the Fork of the Elm Swamp, near Winter, containing about two Hundred and forty Acres, formerly purchased of John Carroll. Another Tract containing upwards of two Hundred Acres, lying on Chowan River, adjoining Doctor James Wright's Lands northerly, and Thomas Capeland's westerly and southerly. Also the Land called *Paty Shore*, remarkable for its good Fishery, with Spring Water, Orchard, and other Advantages of Meadow Ground and low Lands adjoining. Another Plantation called *Barton's*, containing a Hundred and ninety five Acres of high Lands, having a good Orchard, and large Clearing, with Houses and Fences much out of Repair. The *Pocofan*, on the River fronting this last Tract, to the *Paty Shore* Land, was entered, surveyed, and returned into Earl Granville's Office, but the Deed was not taken out. Likewise a Tract of three Hundred Acres of *Pocofan* Land on the east Side of Chowan River, opposite the Lands of Doctor Wright, held by Patent. Quittrents of all these Lands were paid until Earl Granville's Office was shut up. For Terms apply to the Subscribers, in Bertie County, North Carolina. (2) JOHN CAMPBELL, & Co.

To be SOLD, on the Premises,

A HUNDRED and seventy nine Acres of LAND, of which a large Proportion is Meadow Ground, upwards of twenty Acres are now in Timothy Grass, well set, to which many more may be added at a small Expense; there is on the Land an exceeding well accustomed GRIST MILL, a complete SAW MILL, and many good Buildings. Its Situation makes it extremely valuable, as the Carriage to *Rappahannock* or *Potomack* does not exceed ten Miles, where is a ready Market for the Produce of the Mills, and great Quantities of Wheat are produced in the Neighbourhood. Any Person inclinable to purchase may be assured the above Land will be sold on *Monday* the 15th of March, when the Credit will be agreed on by (1) THOMAS HOOD.

STAFFORD, February 10, 1773.

RUN away from the Subscriber, in the Night of the 9th of November last, two Negro Fellows, namely: NAT, a tall stout made Negro, knock kneed, a little bald, wore a Truss when he went off, which he may probably have on when taken, is a good Cooper, and understands something of the Carpenter's Trade. CATO, a small short fellow, very black, not *Virginia* born, but speaks tolerable plain. They probably may say they belong to Mrs. Hannah Price, or may have changed their Name, and got some Villain to write them a Pass, by which Means they may endeavour to pass for Freeman, and attempt to get out of the Country. All Masters of Vessels are forewarned from harbouring or carrying them out of the Colony. Whoever conveys them to me in *Middlesex* shall have THREE POUNDS Reward for each, or FORTY SHILLINGS for each if secured in any Jail within *Virginia*, and giving me such Notice that I may get them again.

(5) GEORGE BIRD.

RUN away from the subscriber, in *Goachland*, an infamous Slave named NED, who is large and strong, about twenty six Years old, slightly pitted with the Smallpox, has lost one or more of his Fore Teeth, and has a Sore on his left Cheek. He was lately taken out of *Newell* Borough Jail, after being out upwards of two Years, during which Time he says he was in most of the *West India* Islands, and many Parts of *Europe*. His Clothing was, when he went off, a blue Jacket, Fustian Breeches, an old white Shirt, a Felt Hat painted red on the Crown, and Shoes and Stockings. I think it necessary to forewarn all Masters of Vessels from carrying him out of the Colony, or employing him, as I understand he is a good Sailor. Whoever takes him up shall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, besides paying the lawful Charges for bringing him home.

(2) THOMAS UNDERWOOD.

RUN away from *Eltham*, on Sunday the 10th of January last, a light Mulatto Fellow named OTHO, about five Feet nine Inches high, with a freckled Face, light gray Eyes, brown Hair tied behind, his Skin under his Clothes very white, had on a blue Cloth Coat and Waistcoat with a red Velvet Cape, and I expect will endeavour to pass for a white Man. All Masters of Vessels are forewarned from harbouring or carrying him off, at their Peril. Whoever delivers him to me, or secures him in any Jail, and gives me Notice thereof, so that I get him, shall have FIVE POUNDS Reward.

(15) BURWELL BASSETT.

RUN away from Mr. JAMES HUNTER'S, opposite to *Fredericksburg*, on his Way to *Frederick*, a Negro Man named JACK DISMAL, a slim made black Fellow, about five Feet ten Inches high, with thick Lips, very cunning and artful, and it is supposed he went down *Rappahannock* in some Vessel in Order to get to *James River*. Whoever secures him so that I may get him again shall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, or FIVE POUNDS if delivered to Mr. William Henderson, my Overseer in *Frederick*.

(17) ROBERT BURWELL.

TAKEN up, in *Goachland*, a bay MARE about four Feet seven or eight Inches high, with a roached Mane and Bob Tail, several Saddle Spots on her Back, two small white Spots on each Side of her Breast, branded on the near Buttock M, appears to be old, and is very poor. Posted, and appraised to seven Pounds.

(11) JOHN DYKES.

TREASURY OFFICE, February 8, 1773.

WITHIN these few Days I have seen a five Pound Bill, dated in 1771 (the only one that has fallen into my Hands) in which the Bars, or white Lines, enclosing the Letter T, are exactly at the same Distance from each other as in the true Bill of the same Date, but the Lines which form the other two Columns on each Side of the T are much nearer each other in the forged than in the good Bills. The T in this Bill does not stand square, but inclines pretty much to the left Hand. I have also seen several Bills of 1771 which seem to be imprinted on the same Sort of Paper as was used for the forged Bills dated in 1769. The Bars, or white Lines, running from the Tops to the Bottoms of these Bills, are nearly at the same Distance from each other as in the Counterfeits of 1769; all much wider than the true Bills. As these appear fresh from the Press, it is hoped many of them have not yet been thrown into Circulation; but I think it necessary to give the Publick the earliest Caution.

RO. C. NICHOLAS, Treasurer.

THURSDAY, December 4, 1766.

On a Motion made,

ORDERED, that the Clerks of the several County Courts in this Colony do transmit to the Clerk of this House, in the first Part of every Meeting of the General Assembly, a List of the Tithables in their Counties, containing the Names of such Tithables; and that they transmit also, at the same Time, a List of the publick Charges of their respective Counties.

By the House of Burgesses.

Extracted from the Journal, by

GEORGE WYTHE, C. H. B.

WILLIAMSBURG, February 11, 1773.

THE Subscriber begs I leave to inform the Publick that he is about to remove to the House lately occupied by Christopher Ayscough, deceased, situated on the back Street, and fronting the south Side of the Capitol, where he purposes to keep private Lodging Rooms for Gentlemen who will be pleased to favour him with their Company. He thinks himself able to accommodate them with a great Deal of Conveniency, and promises that no Pains shall be spared on his Part to make their Entertainment agreeable.

JACOB BRUCE.

N. B. He also would be willing to take any young Gentlemen as Boarders who may have Intentions of residing in *Williamsburg*.

FREDERICKSBURG, February 1, 1773.

THOSE indebted to the Subscriber, prior to his entering into Partnership with Mr. James Duncan, which was the 1st of January 1773, are requested to pay their respective Balances to Mr. James Amersville, who is fully empowered to receive the same, and give Discharges. (2) JAMES MAURY.

RICHMOND, February 9, 1773.

WILLIAM HENDERSON, in his Advertisement of the 1st Instant, informs the Publick that the noted *William Cunningham* and Company, of *Glasgow*, will not look on any Transactions of mine on their Account since the 1st of November last as binding on them. In Justice to myself, I think it necessary to acquaint the Publick that on giving up the Charge of the Store kept by me at this Place, on said *Cunningham* and Company's Account, to him, it was agreed between Mr. James Robison of *Falmouth* and me, in *Henderson's* Presence, that my Intention should not be made publick until it was convenient for him to leave *Cabin Point*, and from the 1st of November last I have carried on the Business according to his Directions, and made no Contracts with any Person on Account of the said *Cunningham* and Company but what he is in the Knowledge of. I can account for the Conduct of Mr. Henderson in no other Way than as a Pretence for not paying off some of my Engagements prior to the 1st of November, at the last Meeting of the Merchants. If in Consequence of any Instructions he may have received from his Employers he has inserted this Advertisement, I presume he has taken this uncommon Method to ingratiate himself with those worthy Gentlemen, and may, on that Account, be excusable; if not, he has betrayed a Degree of Malice equal to his Ignorance.

ANDREW CHALMER.

THE Subscriber begs Leave to inform his Friends in particular, and the Publick in general, that he has got a Friend of his from home who served a regular Apprenticeship to the Tallow Chandler and Soap Boiling Business, and that he makes and sells all Sorts of CANDLES and SOAP, namely, Mould Candles at ten Pence Halfpenny, dipped Ditto at nine Pence Halfpenny, and Soap from four Pence to nine Pence a Pound. He will give nine Pence for Tobacco Ashes, and seven Pence for hard Wood Ditto, by the Bushel, with Freight, and a reasonable Price for the Casks they are brought in. All those who favour him with their Commands may depend on being faithfully served by their humble Servant, PHILIP CARBERRY.

N. B. As his Business requires a considerable Capital, it is hoped those Gentlemen who send him their Orders will be punctual in discharging their Accounts at the Meetings of the Merchants.

To be SOLD, on Friday the 5th of March, at York Town,

PART of the HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE of James Mitchell, deceased, consisting of some dry Feather Beds, Bedsteads and Furniture, Looking Glasses, Chairs, Tables, &c. together with useful Kitchen Furniture; likewise a good double Chair, with Harp's complete. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed for all Sums above twenty Shillings, upon giving Bond, with approved Security, to the Executrix.

JANET MITCHELL.

N. B. All Persons indebted to the above Estate are desired to make immediate Payment, otherwise their Accounts will be put into the Hands of an Attorney, that Suits may be brought without Respect of Persons; and all Persons that have any Demands against the said Estate are desired to bring in their Accounts, properly attested.

DINWIDDIE, January 28, 1773.

A SMALL Tract of Land, containing, by Estimation, three Hundred and twenty five Acres, lying a little below *Birch's* Bridge, on *Nottoway* River, very good for growing Tobacco and Wheat, made over by James Walker to Captain Robert Walker and myself, in Trust, will be exposed to publick Sale, on the Premises, on Thursday the 25th of March. The Land may be seen, in the mean Time, by applying to Captain Walker. A few valuable SLAVES will be sold at the same Time and Place.

As Trustee for *Isaac Egges*, I purpose to sell, at publick Sale, the LAND whereon he lives, on Saturday the 13th of March, the Sale of which, at his Request, will be at his own Ordinary; and on the Monday following, at *Dinwiddie* Courthouse, some of his valuable SLAVES, among whom is a Blacksmith. Nothing but ready Money, or Merchants Notes payable at the April General Court, will be taken for either *Walker's* or *Egges's* Effects.

GRAY BRIGGS.

LUNENBURG, February 5, 1773.

THE Land I advertised some Time ago in this Paper, lying on *Turkey Creek*, in *Pittsylvania*, is yet for Sale. I have laid it off into smaller Surveys of different Quantities, making several very valuable Settlements, with a large Proportion of good Tobacco Land in each Survey; and I have, since the above mentioned Advertisement, come to a Resolution of selling the Manor Plantation, containing sixteen Hundred Acres, the greatest Part of which is good Tobacco Land, and very little of the Whole but what is good Corn Land, with a pretty large Quantity of good low Grounds. The Improvements are a Dwellinghouse thirty six by twenty six, not quite finished, a good Kitchen, Overfeet's House, Tobacco Houses, and other necessary Houses, a Peach Orchard with five Hundred Trees just beginning to bear, a small Apple Orchard of the best grafted Fruit, a fine Timothy Meadow, and about eighty Acres of cleared Land, all tolerable fresh, with a great Deal of fencing. The Situation is generally allowed to be as beautiful a one as any in the County, and proved to be as healthy as any in the County. As I live at a considerable Distance from the Land, I have empowered Captain William Tunstall, Mr. James Smith, and Mr. Robert Williams, of the said County, to dispose of the Whole, or any Part thereof, and of whom any Person inclinable to purchase may know the Terms, which will be very reasonable.

GEORGE JEFFERSON.

To be SOLD, at Brunswick Courthouse, on the 25th of March, being Court Day, for ready Money, or Merchants Notes payable at the April General Court,

TWO very likely NEGROES, and a Tract of LAND in *Brunswick*, near the Courthouse, said to contain eight Hundred Acres, under a Deed of Trust from James Parham to the Subscribers, and is the Land whereon the said Parham lives. *Gray Briggs*, Attorney at Law, will attend the Sale, and act in our Behalf.

BLANDFORD, January 28, 1773.

NATHANIEL RAINES, PATRICK RAMSAY.

RUN away from the Subscriber, in *Lancaster*, on Tuesday the 2d of this Instant (February) an English Servant Man named THOMAS TAYLOR, about five Feet eight or nine Inches high, well made, with dark brown Hair, floops much in his Walk, and when he laughs or talks he shows his Teeth very much, which are remarkably white; he was born in *Scotcheshire*, speaks that Country Dialect, and had on, when he went away, a Coat, Waistcoat, and Breeches of blue Fricize, Country knit Stockings, a Pair of Country made Shoes, and I believe carried away some other Clothes, but what they were I do not well know. Whoever secures him so that I may get him again shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward if he is taken within ten Miles, and FORTY SHILLINGS if at a greater Distance.

JOHN WORMELEY.

TAKEN up, in *Henrico*, a large bay HORSE about fifteen Hands high, ten or twelve Years old, with a hanging Mane and Bob Tail, shod before, has large Saddle Spots on both Sides of his Withers, appears as if he had been much drove in a Chair, and is branded on the off Shoulder 11, as near as can be discerned.

ELIZABETH ROYSTER.

TAKEN up, in *Pittsylvania*, a bay HORSE about twelve Years old, four Feet six or seven Inches high, with a Star in his Forehead, several Saddle Spots on his Back, and branded on the near Buttock W L in a Piece.

GEORGE JEFFERSON.

TAKEN up, in *Orange*, a black BOAR about eighteen Months old, marked with a Crop and Slit in the left Ear, and a Crop and Undercoat in the right, which I had some Time after cut, and, in November, posted, fattened, and killed, weighing a Hundred and fifty neat. The Owner may be paid for him on applying to

(2) ZACHARIAH BURNLEY.

HALIFAX, NORTH CAROLINA, January 8, 1773.

THE Subscribers, acting Executors of the last Will and Testament of James Miller, Attorney at Law in this Province, lately deceased, being desirous of making as speedy a Settlement and Distribution of his Estate as possible, request the Favour of all those Persons who may have Claims on the said Estate to transmit a State thereof to us, as well authenticated as the Nature of such Claim will admit; all those who may be indebted thereto will avoid the Charge of Suit only by making speedy Payment. All Papers lodged in his Hands for Counsel or Suit will be carefully preserved, and delivered to the Order of the Clients to whom they respectively belong.

JOSEPH MONTFORT, ANDREW MILLER.

WHEREAS I intend shortly to remove from the Place where I now live to *Fincastle* County, on the *Waters* River, it is expected that all those Gentlemen who have Business to do with me will attend at the Raleigh Tavern in *Williamsburg*, where I shall be from the 15th of April next to the 25th of the said Month, in Order to have all those Accounts which are now unsettled properly adjusted.

(11) ISRAEL CHRISTIAN.

FREDERICKSBURG, February 2, 1773.

I INTEND to leave the Colony in a few Weeks.

WILLIAM HESLOP.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Honourable the General Court, we shall attend at the House of Captain George Warden, in *Fredericksburg*, on Monday the 15th of March, to state and report any Demand that shall be laid before us against *John Campbell*, Esquire, of *Newport*, of which all his Creditors are to take Notice, and attend with proper Proofs for ascertaining their Demands.

FIELDING LEWIS, CHARLES DICK, JOSEPH JONES, JOHN LEWIS.

CABIN POINT, February 1, 1773.

AS the Store formerly kept at *RICHMOND* Town by Mr. Andrew Chalmer, for Messrs. *William Cunningham* and Company, of *Glasgow*, has been under my Management since the 1st of November last, I think it necessary to give this publick Information, that the said Concern will not think themselves obliged, from that Time, to answer any Contract, or Engagement, entered into by Mr. Chalmer as Manager for the Company at that Place.

WILLIAM HENDERSON.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

ON CHARTER FOR PORT GLAIGOW,

A Vessel of about four Hundred Hogheads Burthen.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

JOHN HAMILTON and Company,

IN NANSEMOND.

I INTEND to sell the following Tracts of

LAND in *Cumberland* County, namely: The Land whereon I now live, which contains about fifteen Hundred Acres, with a good Dwellinghouse and all convenient Outhouses in good Repair, a Peach Orchard containing about eight Thousand five young Trees of the best Fruit, an Apple Orchard containing about two Hundred and fifty fine young Trees, and almost every other Kind of Fruit Trees in a flourishing State; on the said Plantation are sown about sixty Acres of Land in Timothy, and there is a well accustomed Grist Mill on a constant Stream. Also a Tract about three Miles below the former, which lies near the Courthouse, and contains about nine Hundred Acres, whereon is an Apple Orchard, all convenient Houses for Cropping, and about a Hundred Acres of as good Meadow Land as any in the Colony, which may be overflowed, in a few Hours, by a Stream which runs through it; and about six Acres of it is sown with Timothy. A Tract of about six Hundred Acres, lying on both Sides of *Wills's*, of which there are about two Hundred Acres of low Ground, a good Apple Orchard, and all convenient Houses for Cropping. A Tract of about two Hundred Acres on *Muddy Creek*, with a Plantation thereon. The above Land, except the last mentioned, lies as well, and is as suitable for the Culture of Corn, Tobacco, and Wheat, as any in this Part of the Country. I have also for Sale, on *Dan River*, near *Dix's Ferry*, about fifteen Hundred Acres. For Terms apply to

(4) JOHN MAYO.

HUNTINGTOUR, January 23, 1773.

I WILL sell twelve or fifteen Hundred

Acres of rich LAND on each Side of *Fish* Pad Creek, in the lower End of *Buckingham*, whereon are all necessary Houses for Cropping, with the Corn, Fodder, and Stock, on the said Land, and six valuable *Virginia* born SLAVES.

If my Debtors had not unjustly kept me out of considerable Sums of Money for a long Time, I should have had no Occasion to have sold Land or Negroes to have paid my Debts. Land that I sold eleven Years ago I am not yet paid for, and for a Cargo of Goods which I intrusted a notorious Villain with several Years ago I have not received forty Pounds, and he refuses to let me see the Books, to copy them, or to furnish with me.

(6) ANTHONY WINSTON.

N. B. The Land shall be laid off in Parcels, if not sold soon.

POETS CORNER.

To LADY, upon her making the Author a Present of a PURSE.

W HATE'ER Belinda condescends to give,
 'Tis mine, with Heart-felt Rapture to receive;
 No Miser's Purse, that holds his Soul's Delight,
 E'er gave such Pleasures to his doating Sight.
 Should I grow Purse-proud, who could blame my Pride?
 What Miser has such Reason on his Side?
 While in my Breast these fond Ideas rise,
 Methought that more was meant than meets the Eyes;
 Methought my Fair, in emblematic Way,
 Meant by this Gift some Moral to convey.
 To find it out I forsook my Brains,
 But all I got was Labour for my Pains;
 When, lo! the Purse attain'd the Gift of Speech
 (What after than an empty Purse to preach?)
 Oft has its cogent Arguments prevail'd,
 When all Divines and Moralists have fail'd;
 Not PITT's own Eloquence can boast the Art,
 To strike with equal Force the Head and Heart)
 And thus, pursu'd by th' instructive Plan
 Propos'd by dear Belinda, it began:
 "Learn Youth, betimes, the Conduct of the Purse,
 Of me—your greatest Blessing, or your Curse.
 Am I well us'd? On me you may depend.
 Am I abus'd? You fight your truest Friend.
 Nor that me close, nor open me too wide,
 But ever let Economy preside.
 Nor rashly hope, neglecting her, to prove
 The tender Transports of connubial Love;
 Soft Love, defrauded of my genial Joys,
 Too often droops its languid Head, and dies;
 But grant that, deeply rooted, it defy
 The rudest Rigours of th' inclement Sky.
 That, grounded in Esteem, the hardy Plant
 Disdains the piercing Blights of chilly Want.
 O! how when I, with friendly Aid, diffuse
 Th' invigorating Warmth, the fostering Dew,
 How would its strengthen'd Branches bud and shoot,
 And bear the sweetest Flowers, the richest Fruit!"

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND, containing about sixteen Hundred Acres, more or less, lying on the River Shenando, in Berkeley County (formerly Frederick) which is one of the most flourishing Counties in Virginia. The Land is exceeding good, well timbered, and adapted to the raising of all Kinds of Grain, as well as Tobacco, and has the Advantage of a very fine Stream of Water, on which is a Blomery with two Fires, a good Stone Merchant Mill with two Pair of Stones, a Saw Mill, a Distillery conveniently situated, a Smith's Shop, a Cooper's Shop, and many other Outbuildings. There are about a Hundred and fifty Acres of Land cleared, and about fifty Acres of Meadow may be made with a very good Expence, one Half of which may be watered any Day in the Year. All sorts of Cattle, Horses, and Hogs, some Household Furniture, and all Kinds of Utensils proper for carrying on the above different Branches of Business, will be sold with or without the Land. For further Particulars inquir'd of Mr. William Little, on the Premises. Credit will be allowed for Part of the Purchase Money, the Purchaser giving Bond, with Security if required. See Terms apply to the Honourable George William Fairfax, Esquire, Carlisle and Delane in Alexandria, or Presen Bowdoin in Norfolk.

RICHMOND Town, February 1, 1773.

R UN away from the Subscriber, yesterday Morning, a Convict Servant named WILLIAM GRAY, nineteen Years of Age, five Feet seven Inches and a Half high, gray eyed, and has Moude coloured Hair; he had on, when he went away, a blue Cloth Jacket and black Breeches. Whoever brings him to me shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

PATRICK COUTTS.

R UN away from the Subscriber, in February, on the 10th of December last, a likely Virginia born Mulatto Boy named CMA R.L.B.B., who I understand calls himself Charles Mole, and says he is a Freeman; he is about nineteen Years old, five Feet four or five Inches high, had on, when he went away, a Virginia Cloth Coat and Waistcoat striped with black and white Yarn and Cotton, lined with blue Shalloon, and trimmed with plain white Metal Buttons worked with Blue, a Pair of Negro Cotton Breeches of a pale Blue, with Half of each Waistband white, a Pair of Plain Hosi, and a blue Duck great Coat. He has been taken up in Maryland, and made his Escape from Mr. Jacob Polley, where when he took a bright bay Horse, with a new small Saddle and Bridle; both the Horse's hind Feet and one fore Foot are white, has a Black Face, and is branded on the near Buttock C D. Whoever conveys the said Boy to me shall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, and if he is taken out of the Colony TEN POUNDS.

JOHN CHURCHILL.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from York Town, a SOURBEL HORSE about twelve Hands high, about twelve Years old, has a small Star in his Forehead, one of his hind Feet white as high as the Knee, the other as high as the Footlock, and is branded on the near Buttock, but I cannot remember what it is. Whoever brings him to the Vineyard, near Williamsburg, or lets me know where he is, so as I get him, shall have FIFTEEN SHILLINGS Reward.

ANDREW ESTAVE.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the Subscriber, at Mr. Mapple's, in Charles City, some Time in November last, a dark bay M & F about four Feet nine or ten Inches high, and branded on the near Buttock R. Whoever delivers her to me shall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

FRANCIS EPPES.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, out of my Pasture, near Littlepage's Bridge, in Caroline County, on the 12th of January, a forced MARE near fourteen Hands high, with a Blaze in her Face, some Saddle Spots, her hind Legs white up to her Knees, a white Spot on each Flank, a Half reached Mane, trimmed Tail, paces slow, trots hard, long-bodied, and branded Z, but scarcely perceivable. Whoever brings her to me shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward, besides a reasonable Allowance if taken up above fifty Miles from my House; or, if stolen, FIVE POUNDS on Conviction of the Thief.

DUNCAN GRAHAM.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Bedford, some Time in November last, a middle sized Negro Man who calls himself FRANK, and says he belongs to one Edward Yeats of North Carolina; he had with him a black Mare with a bald Face, an old Gun, and a Pocket Book with several Papers in it. The Owner is desired to apply for him to the Sheriff of the said County.

TREASURY OFFICE, January 25, 1773.

IT is with infinite Concern that I find there is immediate Occasion to caution the Publick against several very ingenious and therefore the more dangerous Forgeries of many of the FIVE POUND BILLS emitted in November 1769 and July 1771.

From the peculiar Sort of Paper, on which these Notes were impressed, the many different Devices and Checks with which they were guarded, it was hoped that they would have baffled the Attempts of the most crafty and designing to counterfeit them. Suspensions it seems have been for some Time entertained in the upper Parts of the Country, but it is only within these few Days that the Forgeries of the Emission of 1771, and not till this Morning those of 1769, have been detected and fixed upon with Certainty. Let it be remarked, that, in the genuine good Bills of both Emissions, the Ornaments, by some called the Entablatures, by others the Feathers, which are raised and partly turned over the Mens Heads in the Coats of Arms, are different, as the original Devices are; the one is much broader than the other; the Point of the Halbert or Spear held by each of the Men in his left Hand runs up so high as to touch the broad Entablature, but in the Arms with the narrow Entablature the Point of the Halbert falls considerably below it, so that this Difference alone does not prove any of the Bills to be forged, as it is common to both Sorts. The five Pound Bills of both Emissions hitherto discovered to have been counterfeited have all the Coats of Arms with the broad Entablature or Feather, which with all the other Devices and Types very nearly resemble those of the genuine Bills. Some of the most apparent striking Differences in those dated 1771 are these: In the good Bills the T W in the white Water Letters under the Signers Names appear plainly, when held up to the Light, to be wrought in the Texture of the Paper itself; these Letters appear to sink equally both on the Faces and Backs of the Bills, and are equally transparent, whereas in the forged Bills they appear to sink into the Paper only on the Face of them, as if done with a Stamp, after the Paper was made, and appear a little raised on the Backs of the Bills. In the good Bills, the first double Stroke of the W wrought in the Paper to the left Hand is wider where it joins the middle Stroke than it is at the Top; but in the Counterfeits these double Strokes are at equal Distances, and nearer each other. The Tops and Bottoms of the T and W stand exactly square and even with each other in the good Bills, but in the forged the right Hand Corner of the Top of the T is generally raised above the Top of the W and sinks a little to the left Hand. The Bars or white Water Strokes, observable in all Writing Paper, which run down from the Tops to the Bottoms of these Bills, are a little more than the tenth Part of an Inch wider from each other in the good than they are in the forged Bills. The Counterfeits of 1769 appear to have been made on a different Paper; they all have the broad Entablature or Feather; the Bars or white Water Strokes above described in these are near a Quarter of an Inch wider than in the true Bills. Nearly the same Remarks may be made on these in Respect to the T W as on the same Letters in the other Emission, both as to the double Strokes of the W and the Situation of both Letters in Relation to each other; but it is very observable that the left Corner of the W comes very near to the Bars or white Strokes running down the Bill in the Counterfeits, but in the genuine Bills the same Corner is at a greater Distance from the Bar or Water Stroke.

There are several other remarkable Differences in both Emissions, which cannot so well be described in Writing, but which many Gentlemen in different Parts of the Country are made well acquainted with.

I cannot too earnestly again recommend it to all Holders of the Paper Money not to suffer any Thing to be passed on the Backs of the Bills; such as are passed will not be received at the Treasury.

RO. C. NICHOLAS, Treasurer.

TAKEN up, in Louisa, a black HORSE

about twelve or thirteen Years old, about four Feet four Inches high, has some Saddle Spots, and a remarkable small white Spot in his Forehead, his Mane appears as if it had been reached, and is about Half grown out, has a Switch Tail, trots and gallops, and branded on the near Buttock H. Puffed, and appraised to eight Pounds.—Also a bright bay GELDING about four Feet six Inches high, between two and three Years old, with a Star in his Forehead, a hanging Mane and long Tail, and branded on the near Buttock M S. Puffed, and appraised to fifteen Pounds.

SAMUEL PARIS.

TAKEN up, in Norfolk County, a red and white COW, six Years old, with an Underdope in the left Ear. Puffed, and appraised to thirty seven Shillings.

JAMES LAMBERT.

TAKEN up, in Chesterfield, a black MARE with a Star in her Forehead, a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, shod before, and branded on the near Buttock D R D. Puffed, and appraised to four Pounds ten Shillings.

ROBERT GOODE.

R UN away from the Sloop Betsey, at Hobb's

Hole, on Friday the 16th Instant (January) SAMUEL TUDOR, a Convict, and an Englishman, about twenty Years old, five Feet six Inches high, has black Hair and Eyes, a down Look, and his left Thigh has been fractured, which causes him to limp a little; he had on a Bearskin Jacket and Breeches, and new Shoes and Stockings. Whoever will deliver him to Mr. Thomas Hodge at Leeds Town, Mr. Gavin Lawless at Falmouth, or to me on board the said Sloop, or secures him in any Jail, and gives me Notice thereof, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

EDWARD MASSY.

PETERSBURG, January 7, 1773.

SOME Time ago Mr. John Ashton advertised some Negroes for Sale, as Part of the Estate of Mr. John Moore, deceased, since which I am informed a considerable Number of them belongs to the Estate of Colonel Andrew Moore, deceased. This is to give Notice to all Persons that the whole Estate of the said Andrew Moore, consisting of several Tracts of Land, forty Negroes, and their Increase, Stocks of Cattle, &c. are mortgaged to Sir Lysnel Lyde of London, Baronet, for a very considerable Sum, which is recorded in the General Court; and as no Purchaser can have a Right to any Part of the mortgaged Effects until this Debt is discharged, I have taken this Method to inform the Publick that no Person may be deceived in making a Purchase of any Part of the said mortgaged Effects.

RICHARD HANSON,

Attorney for Sir Lysnel Lyde, Baronet.

All Persons indebted to Sir Lysnel Lyde, Baronet, and Company, are desired to make immediate Payment; and as great Indulgence has been given, Suits will be brought against all those who do not discharge their Accounts at the next April General Court.

NORFOLK, January 5, 1773.

WHEREAS the Partnership of Bolden, Lawrence, and Company, expired the 1st of this Instant, this is therefore to request all Persons who are indebted to them to pay off their Accounts immediately, or settle their Balances by Bonds; and those to whom they are indebted may apply to us and receive Payment. The Business of the House will be continued, and carried on to its usual Extent, by

JOHN LAWRENCE, & Co.

TH Subscriber will sell, on reasonable

Terms, his LAND and HOUSES whereon he now lives, known by the Name of HOOB's, in Prince George, on James River. As to its Situation, it is hardly worth While to say any Thing about it, though it is looked upon to be the most pleasant Place, and has the finest View, of any Seat on James River. I have just now finished a House upon it, in the best Manner, thirty three Feet by thirty, with two large Rooms and a large Passage below, and three Rooms above; there is also a Garden lately paved in with good Cypress Pales, with all necessary Outhouses, a very good Storehouse, fundry Lumber Houses, and a Set of very good Tobacco Warehouses. I think, with very little Trouble, there might be an Inspection erected there again, as it is the general Cry of the People for it; and as the Place is very well situated for carrying on both the Inland and West India Trade, any Person, with a pretty good Capital, may carry them on to a very great Extent. Whoever is inclinable to purchase may know the Terms by applying to Mr. William McNamee, Merchant in Blanford, or to the Subscriber, on the Premises.

DAVID SCOTT.

Three Hundred Pounds Reward.

R UN away from the Subscriber, in St. Stephen's Parish, South Carolina, about fifteen Months since, two Negro Fellows and a Wench, namely: WILL, GEORGE, and SYLVIA. Will is a Cooper and rough Carpenter, about twenty five Years of Age, five Feet eight Inches high, of a yellowish Complexion, slim made, a little knock-kneed, his Teeth filed, and has his Country Marks in his Face. George is about twenty Years of Age, five Feet five Inches high, of a dark Complexion, is very artful, and has been used to take Care of Horses. Sylvia is a likely young Wench, about five Feet five Inches high, of a yellowish Complexion, her Teeth filed, and has attended in a House. A Reward of ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY POUNDS Currency will be paid on Delivery of the above Negroes to the Warden of the Workhouse, or at his Plantation in the aforesaid Parish, near Murray's Ferry, or in Proportion for one, if taken in the Province.

THOMAS WEST, an Overseer, about twenty five Years of Age, five Feet seven Inches high, very slim, of a swarthy Complexion, who lived at the Subscriber's Plantation about three Years, and just about the Time the said three Negroes ran away left him, it is generally thought carried them into North Carolina, Virginia, or Maryland, and may offer them for Sale. All Persons are hereby cautioned not to purchase the said Negroes; and if purchased by any Person, they are hereby required to deliver them to the Proprietor, or they may depend on being prosecuted to the utmost Rigour of the Law. A Reward of THREE HUNDRED POUNDS Currency will be paid on Delivery of the Negroes, or in Proportion if taken out of the Province; and a farther Reward of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS will be given to whoever will give Information of their being carried out of the Province, or being harboured by a white Person, on Conviction of the Offender.

(18)

JOHN GAILLARD.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT valuable Tract of LAND called MOCCOCK'S ISLAND, lying within a Mile of the Mouth of Chickahomney River, one Mile from James River, a Quarter of a Mile from Barrett's Ferry, and within ten of Williamsburg. It contains six Hundred Acres of the highest, driest, and richest Marsh in this Colony; and in its present State, during the Spring and Summer Months, it will afford Grazing for above a Thousand Head of Cattle. In the Marsh are three Islands; the easternmost, or Low Island, contains about one Hundred and fifty Acres of rich high Land, has two Springs upon it, a Barn, two Negro Quarters, and an Overseer's House; a Quarter of a Mile distant is Middle, or High Island, containing about forty Acres; Half a Mile distant lies Westernmost Island, containing three or four Acres; all of which are so situated that the Banking in the Marsh is rendered very easy. The eastern and northern Parts of these Islands are divided from the main Land by a Cut of the River, no more than thirty Yards broad, and the southern and western Parts are divided by the main Body of Chickahomney, about three Hundred Yards broad; up this River is Navigation for twenty Miles for Vessels of four Thousand Bushels. The Branch dividing the Island from the main Land is esteemed the best Fowling and Fishing in the Colony. Opposite Low, or Grass Island, there are on the Continent upwards of a Hundred Acres of well timbered Land, belonging to this Plantation, pleasantly situated, and overlooking the whole Island. This Part of the Plantation runs from the Branch across the main Road leading from the Ferry to Williamsburg, about Half a Mile; so that it is not above nine Miles from Town. Common Tides cover no Part of the Marsh; Spring Tides, with a continued north east Wind, cover the greatest Part of it; but the best Criterion of the Tide's overflowing it is taken from the remarkable great Gulf in September 1769, which spread over great Part of America, and then there were only seven Inches Water in the said Marsh. Any Person purchasing this Island may have the Stocks and Utensils upon reasonable Terms.

Also to be sold, by the Subscriber, four Hundred Acres of LAND, more or less, an old Patent of Tobacco, Wheat, and Corn Land, on which is a Plantation ready for Cropping, lying within one Mile of Wytheham, and seven Miles from Richmond Town, is well timbered, and not one Fourth of it cut down.

PATRICK COUTTS.

RICHMOND Town, January 1, 1773.

HANOVER Town, January 11 1773.

I HEREBY give Notice that against the 1st of March next the Business now under my Management will be put into the Hands of Mr. John Davis, who has full Power to settle and collect the Debts due to Mess. Murdocks, Donalds, and Company, contracted at the Stores kept at Esplanade by Mr. William Donald, and at this Place by me. As many People have hitherto put off the Settlement of their Accounts, they cannot expect longer Indulgence, unless their Debts are ascertained; for which Purpose I will give constant Attendance here till the 1st of March, except the Time of the Merchants meeting in Williamsburg, and some of the adjoining County Court Days, which can be no Inconvenience to those who come to settle, as Mr. Davis, who is thoroughly acquainted with the Business, will then attend. The Debts due to Mess. Andrew Carleton, Robert Donald, and Company, will be collected by Mr. Richard Morris, as aforesaid.

(3)

JOHN JOHNSON.

For SALE, in the Town of NEWCASTLE,

A LARGE two Story DWELLINGHOUSE, with three commodious Rooms on a Floor, each with a Fireplace. It is exceedingly well calculated for a Tavern, and is pleasantly situated near the River. The Terms may be known of the Subscriber, near the Premises.

(11)

W. JOHNSON.

R UN away from the Subscriber, at Peterf-

burg, about the Middle of September last, a very likely Negro Man named PHILIP, about twenty Years of Age, of a yellow Complexion, and about five Feet nine Inches high, proportionably made. He is a Native of Africa, but speaks broken English, having been some Years in the West Indies, and has lost two joints off two of his Fingers on his right Hand. Had on, when he went away, an Offenburg Shirt, an old Virginia Cloth Waistcoat, with a new Negro Cotton Jacket over it, and a Pair of old Check Trowsers. As he has been used to the Sea, he will probably endeavour to get on Board some Ship and make his Escape out of the Colony; all Masters of Vessels are therefore forewarned from harbouring or carrying him off, at their Peril.

I will give THREE POUNDS Reward to any Person who will deliver said Slave to me, or to Mr. High M'Mails at Portsmouth, and FORTY SHILLINGS to secure him in any Jail, and give Notice thereof.

(16)

THOMAS GORDON.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD

FOR apprehending JOHN HUTCHINSON, who ran away last Night from the Subscriber, in Lunenburg. He is a Blacksmith by Trade, a likely stout Man, about five Feet ten or eleven Inches high, wore his own short dark Hair, and is a Tretsbirmer, which may be easily known by his Dialst, is much given to Drink, and in which he is apt to be very noisy. He took with him a brown Duroy Coat lined with white Durant or Tammy; also a brown Water Dog with a white Face, which I expect is still with him, as he was a great Favourite. A short Time before he ran off he broke open the House of Mr. Anthony McRehaz, and stole about forty Pounds. The above Reward will be paid to any Person who delivers the said Runaway and Cash, or TEN POUNDS for him alone, and FIVE POUNDS to have him secured in any Jail within this Colony.

NOVEMBER 4, 1772.

THOMAS POLLARD.

For SALE,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND lying on both Sides of Hunting Creek, in Halifax County, containing five Hundred Acres, the Soil of which is exceeding good for Tobacco and Corn. There is a small Plantation cleared on the Land, which has been tended but a few Years, and two Tobacco Houses, an Overseer's House, and Negro Quarter almost new. Any Person inclinable to purchase may apply to Colonel Paul Carrington, in Charlotte, who will show the Land, and is fully empowered to dispose of it.

(12)

ALL Persons may be supplied with this PAPER at 12/ 6s. a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inserted in it for 3 / the first Week, and 2 / each Week after.—* All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition.